Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1748.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular / India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper



THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
april 7 tuth&s.tf

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburgh Brig

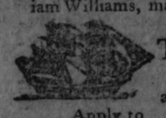


HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,
NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.
For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.
—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuths2w

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white / 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides
Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,



The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
John Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30. $

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP



DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master*,
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 $

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jackson. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. $

PROPOSAL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.

The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.

The proposed work will make a full sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscriber early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and taffities
Pungeen cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.
4th mo. 5th $tf

Just Landing
From the brig Harmony from the Isle of France,
And for sale By
Joseph Anthony & Co.
20 bales Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
150 bags do. coffee
24 casks do. Indigo
april 3 d10t

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. $

A Nurse Child Wanted.
ANY person who may want to put a child out, may hear of a place, by enquiring of Conrad Baker, near the town house, in the Northern Liberties. 3t april 12.

PORT WINE,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Just imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, master, from Oporto,
ALSO, ON HAND,
300 bbls. New-York and Boston Beef
Queens' Ware in crates
Blankets in bales
Guns assorted in cases, Cutlasses, Swords, &c.
For Sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Walnut street wharf.
april 11. tct

Pennsylvania Hospital,
4th mo. 7th, 1798.
THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.
By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*
april 7 dtE

SILVER WATCHES.
Cash will be given for any quantity of low priced SILVER WATCHES, by applying immediately at No. 15 South Fifth street, between Market and Chesnut streets.
April 10. * 6t

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street. M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. $

Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-street.
GEORGE DAVIS,
IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.
march 20. 3aw3w

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT *to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at or near Trenton.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to the General Assembly, by a number of the inhabitants of this state, that the erecting a good and permanent Bridge across the river Delaware, at or near Trenton, would greatly contribute to facilitate the intercourse between this state and the eastern states: Therefore

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Philip Wager, James C. Fisher, and Charles Biddle, of the city of Philadelphia, and John Beatty, Peter Gordon and Aaron Howell, of the state of New-Jersey, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to do and perform the several duties herein after mentioned, that is to say; they shall and may, on or before the first day of June next, procure at least two books, and therein enter as follows, "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the president, managers and company, for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at or near Trenton, the sum of one hundred dollars for every share of stock in the said company, set opposite our respective names, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as shall be determined by the president and managers, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at or near Trenton." Witness our hands day of in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety ." And shall thereupon give notice in one of the public newspapers printed at Philadelphia, and in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of New-Jersey, for one calendar month at least, of the times and places, in the city of Philadelphia and state of New-Jersey, when and where the said books shall be opened, to receive subscriptions for the stock of said company; at which respective times and places some one of the commissioners shall attend, and shall permit all persons who shall offer to subscribe in the said books, which shall for that purpose be kept open at least six hours in every juridical day, for at least three juridical days, if three days shall be necessary; and on the first juridical day, within the hours aforesaid, any person of the age of twenty one years shall have liberty to subscribe in his own name, or in the name of any person or persons by whom he shall be authorized, for one share; on the second day for two shares, on the third day for one, two or three shares, and on any succeeding day, while the books shall remain open, for any number of shares in the said stock; and if at the expiration of the said three first days, the said book opened at Philadelphia shall not have one thousand shares therein subscribed, or the book opened in the state of New-Jersey shall not have one thousand shares therein subscribed, the said commissioners respectively may adjourn from time to time, until the said number of shares shall be subscribed, of which adjournment public notice shall be given at each place, and when the said subscriptions in the said books shall amount to the respective numbers aforesaid, the same shall be respectively closed; and if before the said subscription shall be declared to be full, applications shall be made to subscribe more shares than will fill the said books or either of them, then the said commissioners respectively shall apportion the whole number of shares, at such respective place, among all those who shall have subscribed or offered to subscribe as aforesaid on that day, at such place, by deducting from the subscribers of more shares than one, such proportion of the shares by them respectively subscribed as will leave every person one or more shares: but if after any of the said books shall have been opened at any of the respective places aforesaid, for the space of two calendar months, the whole number of shares to the said places herein before respectively allotted shall not have been subscribed, the said book or books may be respectively transferred to any other of said places, and there kept open as aforesaid, public notice being given thereof at the place whence and whereto the said book or books shall be respectively transferred; provided always that every person offering to subscribe in the said book or books in his own name or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending commissioner or commissioners ten dollars for every share to be subscribed, out of which shall be defrayed the expences attending taking of such subscriptions and other incidental charges, and the remainder shall be paid over to the treasurer of the corporation, as soon as the same shall be organized and the officers chosen, as is herein after mentioned.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when twenty-five persons or more shall have subscribed eight hundred shares in the said stock, the said commissioners respectively may, and when the whole number of shares shall be subscribed, shall certify, under their hands and seals, the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by or apportioned to each subscriber, to the Governor of this commonwealth, who thereupon shall, by letters patent, under his hand and the seal of the state, create and erect the subscribers (and if the said subscription be not full at the time, then also those who shall afterwards subscribe to the numbers aforesaid) into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at or near Trenton," and by the said name the said subscribers shall have perpetual succession, and all privileges and franchises incident to a corporation, and shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, and the increase and profits thereof, and of enlarging the same, from time to time, by new subscriptions, in such manner and form as they shall think proper, if such enlargement shall be found necessary to fulfil the intent of this act; and of purchasing, taking and holding to them and their successors and assigns, in fee simple or for any less estate, all such lands, tenements, hereditaments, estate real and personal, as shall be necessary and convenient to them in the prosecution of their works, and the same to sell and dispose of at their pleasure; and of suing and being sued, and of doing all and every other matter and thing which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the six persons first named in the said letters patent shall, as soon as conveniently may be after sealing the same, give notice in one of the public newspapers in Philadelphia, and one of the public newspapers in New-Jersey, of a time and place by them to be appointed, not less than thirty days from the time of issuing the first notice, at which time and place the said subscribers shall proceed to organize the said corporation, and shall choose, by a majority of the votes of the subscribers by ballot, to be delivered in person or by proxy, duly authorized, one President, six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said company, for one year, and until other officers shall be chosen, and may make such bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of said company; provided always, that no person shall have more than twenty votes at any election, or in determining any question arising at such meetings, whatever number of shares he may be entitled to, and that each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him held under the said number.

Sect. 4. And *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said stockholders shall meet on the first Monday in May, in every succeeding year, as shall be fixed by the rules and orders of the said company, to be made as aforesaid, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the President and Managers first to be chosen as aforesaid, shall procure certificates, to be written or printed, for all the shares of the stock of the said Company, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, and sealed with the seal of the Corporation, to each person for every share by him subscribed and held, he paying to the Treasurer, in part of the sum due thereon, the sum of twenty dollars for each share, which certificate shall be transferable at his pleasure in person or by his attorney, in presence of the President or Treasurer, subject however to the payments, due and that may grow due thereon, and the assignee holding any certificate, having first caused the assignment to be entered in a book of the Company, to be kept for the purpose, shall be a member of the Corporation; and for every certificate by him held shall be entitled to one share of the capital stock, and of all the estates and emoluments of the Company, and to vote as aforesaid at the meetings thereof.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the* and Managers, at such times and places, and being convened in such manner as shall be agreed on for transacting their business at such meetings, five members and shall be a quorum, who, in the absence of the President, may choose a chairman, and shall keep minutes of all their transactions, fairly entered in a book, and a quorum being met, they shall have full power and authority to agree with and appoint such engineers, superintendants, artists and other officers as they shall think necessary to carry on the said bridge, and to fix their salaries and other wages, to ascertain the time, manner and proportions in which the stockholders shall pay the money due on their respective shares, in order to carry on their work; to draw orders on the Treasurer for all monies, to pay the salaries of persons by them employed and for the materials and labour done and provided, which orders shall be signed by the President, or in his absence by a majority of a quorum; and countersigned by their clerk, and to do and transact all other such acts, matters and things as by the bye-laws orders and regulations of the Company shall be commited to them.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any stockholder after thirty days notice in some one of the public newspapers printed at Philadelphia and New-Jersey respectively, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any proportion or dividend of the said capital stock, shall neglect to pay such proportion at the time appointed, for the space of forty days after the time so appointed, every such stockholder or his assignee shall, in addition to the dividend so called for, pay after the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment, and if the same and the additional penalties shall remain unpaid for such space of time that the accumulated penalties shall become equal to the sums before paid on account of such shares, the same shall be forfeited to the said Company, and may and shall be sold by them to any other person or persons willing to purchase, for such price as can be obtained therefor.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Managers aforesaid, their superintendants, engineers and artists of every kind, to enter into and upon all the lands, tenements and inclosures near to the place where the said bridge is to be built, and to examine the ground, for the purpose of obtaining gravel or sand necessary for building the said bridge; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Managers, Overseers, Superintendants, or any other persons employed in building the said bridge, to enter with waggons, carts, sleds or sleighs, or beasts of burthe or draught, of any kind whatsoever, first giving notice to the owners, doing as little damage as possible, and repairing any breaches of fences they may have occasion to make, and first making amends for any damages that may be done, which damages shall be ascertained by the parties if they can agree, or if they can not agree, then by appraisement to be made as hereinafter directed, upon oath or affirmation, by three indifferent freeholders of the neighbourhood, or any two of them, to be mutually chosen, or if the Owners or Managers, Superintendants, Engineers, or Artists, upon due notice, shall neglect or refuse to join in the choice, then the said freeholders, to be appointed by any Justice of the County, not interested on either side; and the said Managers or other persons by them employed as aforesaid, after tender of the appraised value to the owner, may enter and dig, take and carry away, any stone, gravel, sand or earth, most conveniently situated for making and repairing the said bridge.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the President and Managers of the said Company shall keep fair and just accounts of all monies received by them from the said Commissioners, and from the subscribers to the said undertaking, and of all penalties for delay in the payment thereof, and of the amount of the profits or shares that may be forfeited as aforesaid, and of all voluntary contiotribuns, and also of all monies by them expended in the prosecution of the said work, and shall, at least once in every year, submit such accounts to a general meeting of the stockholders, until the said bridge be compleated, and until all the costs, charges and expences for effecting the same, shall be fully paid and discharged; and the aggregate amount of all such expences shall be liquidated and ascertained; and if upon such liquidation, or whenever the whole capital stock of the Company shall be nearly expended, it shall be found that the said capital stock is not sufficient to complete the said bridge, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said President, Managers and Company, at a stated or special meeting, to be convened according to the provisions of this act, or their own bye laws, to increase the number of shares, to such extent as shall be deemed sufficient to accomplish the work, and to demand and receive the monies subscribed for such shares, in like manner and under the like penalties as are herein before provided for the original subscription.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when a good and complete Bridge is erected over the said river Delaware at the place aforesaid, the property of the said Bridge shall be vested in the said Company aforesaid, their successors and assigns forever; and the said company, their successors and assigns, may demand and receive toll from travellers and others, agreeably to the following rates, viz. for every coach, landau, chariot, phæton, or other pleasurable carriage, with four wheels, drawn by four horses, the sum of seventy five cents; and for the same carriages with two horses, the sum of fifty cents; for every loaded waggon with four horses, the sum of sixty-seven cents; and for every loaded waggon with two horses the sum of fifty cents; for every empty waggon with four horses the sum of fifty cents, and for the same with two horses the sum of thirty eight cents; for every chaise, riding chair, sulkey, cart, or other two wheel carriage, or a sleigh or sled with two horses, the sum of thirty eight cents, and for the same with one horse twenty five cents; for a single horse and rider the sum of twelve and an half cents; for every led horse or mule the sum of twelve cents; for every foot passenger the sum of six cents; for every head of horned cattle the sum of six cents; for every sheep and swine the sum of one cent: Provided always, that the said Bridge shall in no wise injure, stop or interrupt the navigation of the said river, or prevent boats from crossing or persons from fording the said river.

Sect. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in fixing the toll of all carriages to be drawn wholly by oxen or partly by horses, and partly by oxen, two oxen shall be estimated equal to one horse.

Sect. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall cut or destroy any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks belonging to or apart of the said Bridge or breakers, or shall remove any piece or pieces of timber, or plank or planks, from off, or any stone or stones or other material, belonging to the said bridge or breakers, or otherwise

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *April* 17.

wilfully damage the same, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, over and above the damage, the sum of thirty two dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts under twenty pounds are recovered, with costs of suit.

Sect. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the said Company, their successors and assigns, and whoever shall own or possess the said bridge, shall collect or demand any greater rates or prices for the passing over the said bridge than what is herein before prescribed and specified, or shall damages done to the said bridge or breakers, the neglect to keep the said bridge in good repair, he she or they so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, one moiety thereof for the use of the poor at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, and of the township of Falls, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, equally to be divided, and the other moiety for the use of the person who may sue for the same; Provided always that no suit or action shall be brought unless within thirty days after such offence shall be committed.

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said President, Managers and Company, shall also keep a just and true account of all and every the monies received by their respective collectors of tolls, for crossing the said bridge, and shall make and declare a dividend of the profits and income thereof among all the subscribers to the said company's stock, deducting first therefrom all contingent costs and charges, and such proportion of the said income as may be deemed necessary, for a growing fund, to provide against the decay and for the rebuilding and repairing the said Bridge, and shall, on every first Monday in April and October of every year, publish the dividend to be made of the said clear profits thereof amongst the stockholders, and of the time place where and when the same shall be paid, and shall cause the same to be paid accordingly.

Sect. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said President and Managers shall, at the end of every third year from the date of the incorporation until two years next after the said Bridge shall be completed, lay before the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, an abstract of their accounts, shewing the whole of the capital stock expended in the prosecution of the said work, and of the income and profits arising from the said toll for and during the said respective periods, together with an exact account of costs and charges of keeping the said bridge in repair, and all other contingent costs and charges, to the end that the clear annual income and profits thereof, may be ascertained and known; and if at the end of two years after the said bridge shall be completed, it shall appear, from the average profits of the said two years, that the said clear income and profits thereof will not bear a dividend of six per centum per annum on the whole capital stock of the Company so expended, then it shall and may be lawful for the said President, Managers and company to increase the tolls herein allowed, so much as upon each and every allowance thereof as will raise the dividends to six per centum per annum, and at the end of every ten years after the said bridge shall be completed, they shall render the General Assembly a like abstract of their accounts or three preceding years; and if at the end of any such Decennial period, it shall appear from such abstract, that the clear profits and income of the said Company will bear a dividend of more than fifteen per centum per annum, then the said tolls shall be so reduced as will reduce the said dividend to fifteen per centum per annum.

Sect. 16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed, taken or construed, to authorize or empower the Governor to incorporate or empower any persons subscribing as aforesaid, or shall give any power or authority to such subscribers to do any act, matter or thing herein mentioned, until such time as the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, shall by law vest the like power and authority in such subscribers to erect the said bridge, and extend the same from the shore on the west side of the said river, at or near Trenton, across the same to its opposite shore, with as full and ample powers, privileges, franchises and emoluments, as to the subscribers are herein given; and the said subscribers having such authority, shall be incorporated as aforesaid, and shall proceed in the said work with all convenient speed; and if the said company shall not proceed to carry on the said work, within the space of three years after they shall have been incorporated, or shall not within the space of seven years from the passing of this act compleat the said bridge, it shall and may be lawful for the Legislature of this Commonwealth to resume all and singular the rights, liberties and privileges hereby granted to the said Company.

GEORGE LATIMER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 4th, 1793.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This Day will be Landed,

From the brig Orlando, lying at Chesnut street wharf, and for sale by the master on board,

200 barrels Beef

100 do. N. E. Rum of a superior quality

22 hogsheads of Codfish

100 bundles Codfish

ALSO,

On a credit of 3 and 6 months, with undoubted security, the



Brig Orlando,

And appurtenances, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, fast sailer, two years old, built on the Merrimac river, in the state of Massachusetts. For inventory apply to the master on board

april 16 3t

COMMUNICATION.

A feeble attempt is made by the French party to exonerate their masters the directorial usurpers, from the imputations of rapacity and venality fixed on them by the disclosure of the dispatches from our envoys. To decide this question, happily the dispatches themselves are fully competent. They go directly to the point; and leave no room for tergiversation. "A person who possesses the confidence of the directory in what relates to America," and who is afterwards declared in presence of all the envoys, to be "M. Talleyrand himself," proposes to them 1. To agree to a mollification of the language of President Adams, respecting their outrages against America. 2. To institute a tribunal, after the model contained in the British treaty, to decide on spoliations, whose awards when in favor of the American claimant, were to be paid by the American government! 3. A loan by the United States to France, from which was first to be taken "certain sums" for the "*customary* distribution in diplomatic affairs." In addition to the declaration of the agent X. that Talleyrand made those propositions in confidence of the directory, other considerations equally forcible operate in corroboration. First, it is impossible to suppose that Talleyrand could enter into such measures independent of the directory, without committing himself entirely to the power of the envoys, who, by exposing his infamous propositions to them, might effectually ruin him if they were so pure and perfect as our Jacobins represent them.

Second. The minister Talleyrand, being entrusted by the directory with the conduct of negociations, they are answerable for his actions; and the measures of Talleyrand are the measures of the government. If there existed ground to suppose that such atrocious conduct, from being rare and unprecedented, as well as unauthorized, would prove a subject of future examination and procure the dismissal of the agent, there would then be some ground to go upon in exonerating the directory. But past experience comes in evidence of their familiarity with similar conduct. This same Talleyrand, in conjunction with this same directory, have already carried on similar practices with Portugal; and after extorting enormous sums from her as the price of peace, have treacherously violated their contract in the hope of wresting further plunder. The money thus robbed from Portugal passed immediately into the hands of the directory, and was employed in bringing the army to Paris, to the subversion of the constitution, the destruction of the best men in France, and the lawless usurpation of all the powers of government. Talleyrand was not displaced for this—on the contrary, the directory took part with him in the whole business.

Of this, no rational unprejudiced man can doubt: that the corruption and rapacity of the present men in power in France, is beyond all former precedent. There cannot be a doubt that the directory, though their caution and cunning led them to keep in a great measure concealed, were actually at the bottom of the whole transaction; and as they were to have partaken of the spoil wrung from our bleeding country, so ought they to partake their full share of the infamy and execration due to such abominable practices.

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. II.

As another subject of complaint, or, as another scheme to retard negociation and increase animosity, an apology is demanded for the President's speech.

The justice of John Adams's reflections on the 16th of May, are so notorious, that a recantation of them, would make every true American hang down his head. If such a circumstance was to take place I should turn from the wall for every Frenchman I met. Every sansculotte would, like the chiefs in Havanna expect us to kneel at his feet.

It may be useful, here, to introduce the particular paragraphs of the President's communication to Congress, which the directory deem objectionable.

1st. "With this conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view, the public audience, given to the late minister of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the President, discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a Minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the same time studiously marked with indignities against the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow-citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a decision, which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial sense of fear fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honor, character and interest."

2d. "The diplomatic intercourse between France and the United States being at present suspended; the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe that the executive directory passed a decree on the 2d. of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you."

3d. "While we are endeavoring to adjust our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries of our citizens and the general complexion of affairs render it my indispensible duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence."

4th. "It is impossible to conceal from ourselves, or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavors have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and the people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel, by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation is an indispensable duty."

I will appeal to any man, who esteems candor, justice or patriotic love, as virtues, if there is an expression in the whole speech which was not warranted, which was not commendable, from the contemplation of the political picture which that day presented: and from the natural anticipation of the contents of the volume of futurity.—The French are little inclined to listen to denunciations against them; but "those who walked in darkness" should be *made* to see "light." It is the disposition of the workers of iniquity, inseparable from the materials of their minds, to hate the truth: hence, the offence taken at the President's sentiments,—sentiments which were partly, and justly occasioned, by the following extracts from the fulsome harangue delivered by Barras the director, to minister Monroe.

"France, rich in her liberty, surrounded by a croud of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies" (would they had cause for esteem) "will not abase herself, by calculating the consequences of the *condescention* of the American government to the suggestions of her former tyrants." If any apologies are demandable, has not America a right, to claim one for this? That she submits to the suggestions of Great Britain in a servile—condescending manner.

It ends not here,

"Moreover the French republic hopes, that the successors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn, always proud of their liberty, will never forget *that they owe it to France.*" O Barras! if death should not rid thy country of the calamity thy existence causes, it may be obligatory to vacate thy throne, "and seek a shelter in an humbler shed."

Fortune, who favors the world, rather than any individual community, may direct thee hither: where thou should'st receive an ample recompence for all we owe thee;—here should'st thou rot as food for worms or, be suspended for crows to peck at.

We "*will* weigh in" our "wisdom, the magnanimous benevolence of the French *people*, with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate bringing them back to their former slavery"—and we shall not forget, that the authors of many of their public and private misfortunes, are the instigators of insult and injury to us.

ARISTIDES.

The following account of the celebration by the French army in Holland, of that Canibalic ceremony, the commemmoration of the murder of the unfortunate Louis, is translated from the Leyden Gazette of the 2d of February.

"*Head-Quarters, Hague,*

The 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, the 2d Pluviose, corresponding to the 21st January (old style) the anniversary of the day when France beheld tyranny expire with the last of its Kings, has been celebrated after the following manner, at the Head-Quarters of the French troops at the Hague.

At noon, the Etat-Major-General, that of the 2d division, the chiefs of the different administrations, the troops of the garrison of the Hague, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, having assembled at the Champ De Mara, a salute from the artillery announced the commencement of the ceremony. The Minister Plenipotentiary CHARLES LACROIX pronounced the followiug discourse.

"Five years have rolled away since the day which saw fall, under the iron of national justice, the head of the last and most perfidious of our tyrants. That day has avenged fourteen ages of slavery, of debasement and misfortune: It caused to shine on the French the sun of liberty, it electrised all their hearts, warmed all their souls, developed all their talents. Since that day, forever memorable, how many triumphant crowns have been girt round the head of the *Great Nation!* It is above all to you, GENEROUS WARRIORS, that it is indebted for this glory. Neither the lofty ridges of the Alps, nor the foaming billows of the Rhine, nor the icy marshes of Batavia, could arrest your courage; and soon *the ocean* shall no more prove but a feeble barrier to you.—What powerful genius operated all these prodigies, which have signalized the reign of the constitution? It is the hatred of anarchy, it is the horror of royalty, and of all the tyrannies. The most atrocious remains, that which burthens the seas; and you shall destroy that too: The Batavians, your brothers, disengaged from the snares which federalism imposes on their courage, will shew themselves your worthy rivals; and the two republics, and Spain their ally, will owe to the united efforts of their warriors, the humiliation of a proud enemy, the destruction of a perfidious enemy, a peace, glorious, useful and durable. Let us preserve these sentiments forever, which constitute our strength, the love of a wise liberty, the hatred of tyranny; and upon this solemn day, upon this beloved country, let us repeat with emulation the oath which the law prescribes for all Frenchmen.

"I swear hatred to royalty and to anarchy; I swear attachment and fidelity to the republic and to the constitution of the 3d year."

All mouths repeated the oath; and the music executed the air *Ca Ira*. The general in chief Joubert, then harangued the troops thus:

COMRADES,

There was a time when the Republic was about to perish, when all was treason, when the Kings trifled with your courage: Ah well! to seize their souls with terror, to arrest their audacious career, needs but one vigorous act of justice; it is time the last hour of kings had sounded in France.

Since that memorable epoch, how have our successes surpassed our reverses? It would be tedious to enumerate them: It is left to your proud imagination to retrace the events which have succeeded the first year of the Republic, and to convince you that the degree of power at which she has at present arrived, is due alone to your hatred pronounced against Royalty. In six years you have amassed upon your heads six ages of glory. You alone have given an example of all the virtues, of all the devotion, of all the energies; and the French soldier is in fact *the hero of the Universe*.

One step yet remains to be taken: The *Liberty of the Seas* must be your work.—During the war on the Continent, all eyes, at that solemn period were fixed upon rivers and on mountains: The fatal oath was pronounced: the armies repeated it with emulation: and the campaign had always a fortunate issue.

All thoughts now center in the ocean, in those invincible armies which thither direct their steps.

They have now for an honr, suspended their triumphal march, to celebrate the fall of royalty: the sound vibrates every where; and the despot of London groans at it.—You, who ought to partake their noble labours, deliver yourselves up to the general enthusiasm; and swear along with all the Frenchmen, in presence of a minister, [Lacroix] who well knows how to make use of your triumphs, and whom all the true friends of liberty wear in their hearts, swear, I say, hatred to royalty and to anarchy, fidelity to the republic, and to the constitution of the 3d year.

Note. It is remarkable that all the accounts of the late ridiculous revolution, in Holland, are first published in French papers, and then re-copied into the Dutch prints.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

MR. NEW asked and obtained leave of absence for his Colleague Mr. Clopton, for three weeks; and another member was appointed in his place on the committee of enrolment.

Mr. GORDON renewed his motion to take off the injunction of secrecy from the members of this house with respect to the instructions of the Executive to our Envoys to the French Republic, and hoped the house and galleries would be cleared of strangers for the purpose.

Mr. NICHOLAS did not think it necessary to take up this business. He saw the instructions were printed by the Senate, and laid on their desks, and as the printers had inserted the whole of the dispatches in one paper, he supposed the instructions would be published in the same way, and if so, there was no necessity for any farther publication of them.

The motion for taking up this matter was put and negatived 33 to 30.

Mr. SEWALL laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing certain communications on the subject of the defence of the country, which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of the widow of Josiah Flagg, which was concurred in by the house.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that that they had passed a bill for the relief of Joseph Nourse, to which they request concurrence; also the bill making certain reimbursements to our Consuls in foreign countries.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. DENT in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill supplementary to the act providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States. The chairman having gone through the bill, and repeated the first section, in which was a blank for the sum to be appropriated,

Mr. S. SMITH said, as the chairman of the committee who reported the bill (Mr. Sewall) was not in his place, he should propose to fill the blank with 200,000 dollars. When speaking on this subject before he had said that 150,000 dollars (and not 115,200, as he found he had been understood to say) had been estimated as necessary; but in order to leave a surplus in the hands of the President, he believed it would be proper to fill the blank with the sum he had named. But as he now saw the chairman in his place, he would probably state what the estimate was.

Mr. SEWALL seconded the motion for filling the blank with 200,000 dollars. The estimate which the committee had made, he stated to be as follows:

	Dols.
At Boston, where no money has heretofore been expended by the United States, which is therefore without defence, though as likely to be struck at by an enemy as any port in the Union	50,000
At Newport, where some provision has already been made	30,000
At New-York, where some fortifications are already erected, a farther sum is necessary for Governor's Island, on which the United States have expended about 13,000 dollars	50,000
At Baltimore, where some money has been expended, but it has been represented to the committee that the fortifications are insufficient and ill-placed	20,000
At Norfolk, for establishing a new fortification on Old Point Comfort, and for Fort Nelson	30,000
At Charleston, on the fortifications there	40,000
At Savannah and St. Mary's in Georgia	15,000
	235,000

In this sum, Mr. S. said, were included several sums contained in a former estimate; of which a balance of 90,000 dollars remain unexpended. Deduct this sum from the above, and there will remain 145,000 to be provided for; but, in consideration of the general authority placed in the President, the committee concluded to recommend an appropriation of 200,000 dollars.

Mr. BLOUNT observed, that there was no estimate in the statement which had been made for any fortifications in North-Carolina; and from the proceedings had in this business heretofore, he was convinced of the propriety of designating the different places at which money should be expended, and the amount for each, confining the appropriation to such as would be likely to answer some valuable purpose. He therefore moved that the committee rise, and if this motion was carried, he should then move to re-commit the bill, for the purpose of accomplishing what he had mentioned.

Mr. SEWALL was proceeding to reply to Mr. Blount, when the chairman stopped him, and said, he found that this bill had not been referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, but to an ordinary committee of the whole.

A motion was accordingly made and carried for the committee to rise. The house being resumed,

Mr. BLOUNT moved that the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the bill supplementary to the act providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, be discharged, and that the bill be re-committed to the select committee, to be reported in the specific way in which he had already mentioned. Formerly when a bill of this kind was passed, an estimate similar to the present was furnished; and it was proposed to erect a fort at Ocracock in N. Carolina, of eight guns, and a sum of money was appropriated accordingly. But a fort of double this strength was commenced, and instead of a barrack for 50 men, one was begun which would contain 500, so that the whole sum of money appropriated was expended in forming the outlines of the work. A fort of eight guns would answer a valuable purpose at this place, and, as he did not expect it would be attended to without it was expressly mentioned, he hoped the bill would be re-committed.

Mr. SEWALL said, the committee had attempted to form a bill in this way; but they found so many difficulties in it, as to induce them to adopt the present plan, and give the Executive full discretion in this business. If there was a want of attention to any particular place, on application to the President, the defect would doubtless be remedied. It was impossible to ascertain, without actual inspection, what was necessary to be expended at the different places; it was therefore thought to be best to leave the business with the Executive.

Mr. M'DOWELL was in favour of the committee being discharged, for the purpose mentioned. He thought it might be as well ascertained from the members of that house what would be necessary to complete the different fortifications as in any other way. It appeared extraordinary to him that N. Carolina had been wholly unattended to.

Mr. OTIS thought it very improper for members to come forward to point out to the world the weak and most vulnerable parts of the Union; he believed the business might be safely trusted in the hands of the President. If war were to take place, and the President was to be restricted in the way proposed, after the money appropriated was expended, the enemy would know he could go no further. He could imagine a contingency to happen, three weeks after Congress has risen, which should make it necessary to expend all the money appropriated at one place. The present, he said, ought not to be considered merely as the fortification of a peace establishment; but the President should have power to oppose danger wherever it may threaten. If the state of N. Carolina had been neglected, he had no doubt, on application to the President, it would be attended to.

Mr. BROOKS would just add, that they had no documents to enable them to judge what was necessary to be done at different places. It was true the committee had made an estimate; but it had been done without any certainty. Nothing could be done without a survey. The Executive would doubtless take care to have this made, and do what was necessary in the business.

Mr. S. SMITH said the subject had been considered in the select committee upon the ground stated by the gentleman from North-Carolina, and he was originally in favour of this mode; but, upon considering the subject he found it would be attended with many difficulties, without producing all the benefits he had contemplated, he therefore gave way.—The last session the Secretary of War made a report, mentioning the different places at which money was wanted to complete fortifications, the whole amount of which was 200,000 dollars. New-York was omitted from the estimate, and 145,000 dollars were appropriated. Having got the money, it was to be supposed the Secretary of War would have proceeded with the business; but a few of the places had only been attended to, and very trifling sums expended. The reasons he gave for not having expended more were, that he had asked for an additional regiment of artillery, which not being given, there would not be sufficient men to place in them. How far he was right in acting thus, he must himself answer. But it was proper, at a time when war, if not unavoidable, is at least very probable, to place the power and responsibility in the hands of the President, and leave it to him to see that the Secretary of War does his duty. He was willing to give him 200,000 dollars for this purpose.

Mr. VENABLE thought the object of the gentleman from N. Carolina might be answered by designating the places at which money should be expended, without mentioning the sum; leaving it to the President to expend what sums he thinks proper, and to fortify such other places as he may judge necessary.

Mr. BALDWIN said, there was not the same difficulty in the business of fortification now, as when it was first gone into. At that time, many persons were of opinion with the chairman of the present committee that the money would be best appropriated in gross; but it was determined otherwise, and Commissioners were sent to different parts of the United States, for the purpose of making surveys and reports. In some places they recommended permanent works, and in others works of a less substantial kind. As these reports could readily be referred to, except as to the new fortifications proposed, it would, perhaps, be best to follow the course heretofore taken, as though it would be attended with a little more trouble, it would take a considerable burthen from the President.

Mr. SEWALL said a few words in reply, which were answered by Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS was fully satisfied the bill ought not to be recommitted, for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith). The President would be better able to learn where it would be proper to lay out money on this subject than that House could; for if they were to go into the business, one state would wish this place to be fortified, and another that; but the President would expend the money where it was really wanted, and if the southern states were to be threatened, it might be necessary to spend the greatest part of it there.

Mr. MACON was in favour of the motion; for if the different places were enumerated, he should move to strike out New-York, as it had been shewn heretofore that the fortifica-

ons which are erecting there will be useleſs, and that the money expended upon them will be thrown away. He was ſupported in this opinion alſo by the report of an engineer at the laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. GROVE was for the committee's being diſcharged. It appeared to him that the ſelect committee had wanted information with reſpect to the country from which he came. They had a coaſt of 400 miles, on which was much wealth, and on which were places of conſiderable conſequence, particularly Wilmington and Georgetown, which had not a gun to protect them againſt any privateer that might come againſt them. The money which had already been expended was wholly uſeleſs; and if the people in that quarter ſee Congreſs is determined to do nothing for them, they will be under the neceſſity of doing ſomething for themſelves. He was aſtoniſhed that no attention had been paid to this coaſt, as an enemy might in two hours ſail from the ocean, and put arms into the hands of at leaſt 5000 men, who might be ready to receive them. He could produce letters to ſhew that the people in that quarter conſider themſelves in a very dangerous ſituation. He hoped therefore the bill would be recommitted, and that this part of the country would be looked at. He was willing to vote for every meaſure of defence which might be tho't neceſſary; but he could not ſit ſilent to ſee the ſtate from whence he came wholly neglected.

Mr. LIVINGSTON ſaid, the reaſon which the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Macon) had aſſigned for wiſhing the bill to be recommitted, viz. that he might have an opportunity of ſtriking out the port of New-York, convinced him of the propriety of not recommitting it. Mr. L. gave reaſons why it was proper to attend to the port of New-York.—With reſpect to the ground aſſigned for a recommittal by the gentleman laſt up, he would recollect that the ſelect committee eſtimated that there would be a balance of 55,000 dollars, to expend on ſuch places as the Preſident ſhould think proper; and if he ſhould be applied to, there could be no doubt but the coaſt of N. Carolina, which he had ſpoken of would be attended to. If the committee were in poſſeſſion of ſufficient information for the purpoſe he ſhould himſelf be in favor of ſpecific appropriations; but he was conviuced they were not.

Mr. HARTLEY was opaoſed to the motion for diſcharginh the committee, as it would be attended with a loſs of time, and cauſe a great deal of unneceſſary debate; for as the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Macon) is againſt the whole bill, it might be ſuppoſed he would oppoſe every place that was mentioned for fortification. He believed New-York ought to be attended to, and he doubted not the object wiſhed by the other gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr, Grove) would be effected by the preſent bill. He thought it proper that diſcretion ſhould be left with the Preſident in this buſineſs, as it might be neceſſary to erect forts at places which were not at preſent contemplated

Mr. BROOKS was convinced of the impropriety of committing the bill from the reaſon aſſigned by his colleague. The buſineſs, he ſaid, would be beſt left with the Preſident, who would conduct it without thoſe local prejudices which would not fail to ſhew themſelves, if the members of that houſe were to undertake to deſignate the places.

Mr. PINCKNEY roſe to juſtify or excuſe the ſelect committee for not having inſerted in their eſtimate that part of the coaſt which had been ſpoken of by the gentlenan from N. Carolina (Mr. Grove). It would be neceſſary to explain the views of the committee on that ſubject. The committee to whom this ſubject was referred, is not only a committee for taking into conſideration fortifications, but alſo the general defence of the United States. They were not forgetful of that part of the couutry which has been mentioned; but they did not think fortifications the beſt kind of defence for it. They contemplated the employment of gallies on that coaſt, which would be better calculated for defending it againſt privateers, than fortifications would be. They thought fortifications uſeleſs, except for the protection of large cities, to prevent them from being bombarded or laid under contribution; but for the general protection of the coaſt, a moving defence, which is able to paſs in ſhallow water, will be found much preferable.

With reſpect to New-York, he believed it neceſſary to pay immediate attention to it. Conſiderable ſums had been expended on the works there, and to leave them in their preſent ſtate, would only be to hold out a lure to an enemy to take poſſeſſion of them and by that means get command of one of the firſt cities in the union.

As to Ocracock, in North-Carolina, it may be, and he doubted not it was a proper place for a fortification; but if gentlemen will conſider that there is already an unexpended ſum of 90,000 dollars, part of which was appropriated for that object, there is no neceſſity for recommitting the bill to have that place inſerted.

The committee, he ſaid, had reported a propoſition for a Marine Defence, and a bill has been received from the Senate for the ſame object; and they had no doubt but the Preſident would provide fortifications at ſuch other places as might be thought proper, which the committee had not included in their eſtimate.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, he did not underſtand that the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina was intended to deſtroy the bill, but merely that certain ſpecific appropriations ſhould be made, inſtead of leaving the buſineſs altogether to the Preſident. He was himſelf in favour of this motion; and he was ſo becauſe he was in favour of the bill. He wiſhed money not only to be appropriated, but actually applied; for experience had taught the houſe that when money was appropriated in the looſe manner propoſed by this bill, it had not been expended. His idea was that the money ſhould be appropriated, and that not only the Preſident ſhould have the power of applying it, but he directed to ſee that ſuch and ſuch places lie fortified, and appropriate ſuch and ſuch ſums for the purpoſe. In doing this, he did not wiſh to enumerate any more than the principal places which had been named by the chairman of the ſelect committee. In addition to this, he wiſhed a ſum to be appropriated to be expended on ſuch ports as may not be mentioned, but which it may hereafter be found neceſſary by the Preſident to fortify, or to make good any deficiencies in the appropriations which are ſpecified. If the appropriations were not made in this ſpecific way, he aſked what ſecurity the houſe had that the objects propoſed would be accompliſhed? He believed they had none. The Secretary of War told the houſe that the money appropriated at the laſt ſeſſion was not applied for two reaſons; one was, becauſe Congreſs had not provided an additional regiment of artillery? the other was, becauſe a condition had been made that the ſtates ſhould firſt make ceſſion of the juriſdiction of the ground whereon fortifications were erected, and that the ceſſion had not been made. The houſe has removed the latter obſtacle, though no additional artillery is yet provided. If the buſineſs was left to the diſcretion of the ſecretary of war, perhaps he might at the next ſeſſion, aſſign ſome other reaſon for not having applied the money to the objects for which it was appropriated. In the preſent inſtance he would be bold to ſay that the houſe had acted right, and the ſecretary of war wrong. He laſt ſeſſion wanted an additional regiment of artillery, which it was now ſeen were not wanted; whereas, if he had expended the money as directed, our fortifications would have been in a better ſituation than they now are. Knowing this had been the caſe heretofore, Mr. G. thought that the houſe, whoſe duty it was to provide for the defence of the country, ought not only to appropriate the money for the purpoſe, but direct it to be applied to particular objects.

Mr. G. was ſorry to hear any local objections to this bill. The gentleman from N. Carolina had expreſſed his deſire to have the bill recommitted, that he might have an opportunity of ſtriking out New-York. To attain this object a recommitment was not neceſſary. It might be done by ſtriking out the laſt ſection of the bill. He mentioned this becauſe the gentleman from New-York had oppoſed the recommitment on that ground.

As an individual, it was his opinion that the ſtate of New-York ought to have ceded the place on which her fortifications are erected, in the ſame way as Pennſylvania and other ſtates had done; he alſo thought that ſtate ought to have taken meaſures to have paid the balance which they owe to the United States. In both points he blamed them; but in the preſent ſituation of the country, wiſhing every vulnerable place to be fortified, and as it was for the intereſt and ſafety of the union that that port ſhould be fortified, he certainly wiſhed it to be attended to. He would go as far as any gentleman in fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States. He was willing to appropriate 200,000 dollars for the purpoſe; and he ſhould be equally ready to appropriate for providing ſuch gun boats or floating batteries as may be thought neceſſary for the protection of the coaſt.

His colleague ſaid he was oppoſed to the recommitment, becauſe it would occaſion delay. He would remind him that that could not be the caſe, as there were now in hand 90,000 dollars of an unexpended appropriation, and the commitment would not occaſion a delay of more than a day or two.

(To be continued.)

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, on the bill providing an additional regiment of artillery, and engineers and the number of companies to be raiſed was filled up with three and the period for enliſtment with five years, and a diſcuſſion took place which occupied moſt of the ſitting, on a motion to limit the duration of the law to two years. The motion was finally negatived, 45 to 36. The debate on this bill, together with other proceedings of the ſitting, ſhall appear in a future paper.

Several petitions and reſolutions were preſented from certain places in the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Virginia and Maſſachuſetts, againſt the arming of merchant's veſſels, and generally againſt any meaſures which may lead to war.

To be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o'clock, on the 1ſt May next,

A NOTE drawn by Michael Kraft, of the Cuſtom-Houſe, payable to William Love, chair-maker, 150, North Front ſtreet, for 250 dollars, dated the 30th June 1797, due the 2d of Aug. but neglected to be preſented or proteſted till the 18th Auguſt by the Bank of Pennſylvania, for which the Bank will become liable, if a jury independent of Banks can be found.

april 13. *6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appears evident, that the purport of Mr. William Prieſtman's adverti ſing my Note for ſale at the Merchants' Coffee houſe, on the firſt of May next, is done merely for the purpoſe of injuring my character,—it remains only for me to convince the world, that my intentions to diſcharge the ſame, are truly honorable and juſt. About ten days after iſſuing ſaid note to Mr. Lowe, he called on me to know if I could diſcount it: I anſwered I would do it the Saturday following—He not calling on me, as I expected, I called at his houſe for the purpoſe; when he informed me that it was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Wagner, in Second ſtreet, on whom I called for the purpoſe of taking it up, previous to leaving the city during the fever,—who told me he knew nothing of the note; I never learnt where it was until my return to the city, when a ſeries of unparalleled misfortunes had rendered me incapable of diſcharging my juſt debts: I called on Mr. Prieſtman, as well as my other creditors, and offered to pay them by an order for retaining a portion of my yearly ſalary, until they were paid, convincing them that this was my only reſource, and produced proteſted paper (which was, when taken, deemed good) to thrice the amount of my debts,—which was abandoned by Mr. Prieſtman only, to the unfeeling attack on my character by publiſhing my note for ſale.

Should any gentleman incline purchaſing my note, he may reſt aſſured of my honeſt determination to the diſcharge thereof, by the ſet off as I propoſe here; and very probably in a ſhort time, ſhould I receive remittances which are daily expected from abroad, they will enable me amply to diſcharge all the debt due. by

MICHAEL KRAFFT.

april 17. *3t

The Subſcribers,

Are landing at Willing's wharf, from on board of the ſhip Elizabeth, Captain Peaſlee, from Batavia,

400,000 lbs. of beſt Java Coffee,

292 Canifters of Sugar
A few tons of Sapan wood

FOR SALE BY

Philips, Cramond & Co

april 16 1w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſchr. Charlotte from Boſton,

30 cheſts Bohea
30 do. Hyſon } TEAS
36 do Souchong

And from on board the ſchooner Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)

648 bbls. ſuperfine
66 do. fine } FLOUR

And alſo a quantity of WHEAT

For Sale on reaſonable terms, by

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166, South Front ſtreet.

april 3 3awaw

FOR SALE,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *April* 17.

FIRE.

Laſt night about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a cooper's ſhop on a wharf belonging to Mr. J. Wilcocks's eſtate, below South-ſtreet, which conſumed the ſhop, and increaſed to an alarming heighth, deſtroyed a range of ſtores extending to Water-ſtreet, and doing much damage to ſeveral adjoining houſes on both ſides. A large quantity of ſtaves was alſo deſtroyed. The fire raged till near two o'clock.

In one of the wards of the city, every individual excepting five, cheerfully and readily ſigned the addreſs to the Preſident of the United States agreed upon at Dunwoody's.

It appears from the moſt unqueſtionable authority, that the fooliſh reſolutions offered to the citizens of Richmond, by Dr. Fntee, and two or three other demagogues, met the decided diſapprobation of a large majority of the meeting.

Bache ſays in his Aurora, that Dunwoody's room "held four hundred people, beſides many who could *not* get in." The bull aſide, that there were many who could *not* get in, is true—but that the room held or will hold four hundred, I believe is not true; nor does Bache believe what he has publiſhed. His talk about two and four hundred is merely to deceive the people at a diſtance. It was never intended to collect a hoſt, it was unneceſſary. The company aſſembled, filled the room, and was unanimous, and Bache is challenged to do his duty to his readers, by publiſhing the whole of the proceedings, and the addreſs, as other printers have done, that his young men, and his old men, may read and judge for *themſelves*, what the complexion and deſign of the buſineſs is. And further, he is called upon to publiſh a full and fair account of the number of the ſigners to the addreſſes as ſoon as completed—this however he will not do; for he knows that a diſcloſure of facts at this time would ruin his publication.

THE MANAGERS OF THE THEATRE

Should pay ſome reſpect to the public feeling in the ſelection of their muſic—The enthuſiaſtic clamour and applauſe with which the Preſident's March has been called for and received for ſome time paſt, ſhould have taught the managers the impropriety of refuſing it to the people laſt evening until abſolutely compelled to give it. As the patriotic enthuſiaſm encreaſes ſuch an unwillingneſs to gratify it, may be dangerous to the fiddles and the fiddlers. For the ſame reaſon it is to be hoped no more attempts will be made to grate and torture the public ear with thoſe ſhouts *Ca Ira* and the *Marſeilles Hymn*, as they have been ſo univerſally hiſſed more than once. This hint may be worth attending to—Thank God the time is paſt when the Americans rejoice at thoſe tunes which have maddened and driven the monſters of France to the indiſcriminate murder and maſſacre of the young and the old, the mother and the infant, the innocent and the guilty.

[*We have been favored with a copy of the following letter for publication, written to a gentleman in this city—we communicate it with pleaſure, as containing ſentiments which every friend to our country muſt approve.*]

Fredericksburg, April 12th, 1798.

Sir,

No man, I can aſſure you, feels more intereſted in the honor and happineſs of our country, than I do; what muſt be my concern then, to ſee it agitated by parties, which, if they do not ſubſide, will overwhelm in common ruin, our government, our conſtitution, our liberties, in ſhort, every thing, that is moſt dear to us and our poſterity? There is, I fear, more than *a party*, there is a *Faction*, againſt government and the union, which, ſeems to have taken this determination, "to proſtrate our independence at the feet of France, and ſubſtitute to the preſent eſtabliſhed order of things a tyrannous anarchy, ſooner, than defend America by the powers and faculties ſhe can call forth againſt this offenſive nation (which has already, nay for years, waged war againſt the United States) as eventually, defenſive operations may draw our intereſts into cloſer connection with thoſe of England." We are warranted in the entertainment of this opinion from the conduct held by a certain ſet of men, for the laſt five years; from the period of preſident Waſhington's proclamation of neutrality to the preſent time. Had they been bribed by France, which is not ſuppoſed, (for why hold out pecuniary inducements to thoſe who are volunteers in the cauſe?) they could not have acted *for their retainers, againſt* their country with a more haſty zeal; a zeal, which (too ready and ſpontaneous to await the advances of corruption, but) ſpringing into action with a groupe of paſſions reſtleſs and malignant, owes its life and being to infernal agency alone—Order, law, due reſpect to thoſe, who are ſet in authority over us, is rarely inculcated; and our public prints, too ſeldom, explain upon the conduct of thoſe, who merit popular reprobation: all addreſs and activity are on the other ſide; and the paſſions are pre-engaged by all thoſe artificers, which are calculated to work on the maſs of vulgar ignorance. Not one in an hundred of our citizens, who lives out of cities and towns ever reads a Philadelphia paper, or a debate in Congreſs: they know no more of the doings of their repreſentatives, from theſe vehicles of intelligence, than if they were ſwritten in a foreign language. Men credulous and ill informed are fit materials to be worked on by thoſe who have once gained their confidence; they yield like potter's clay to the hand of the artificer; and take whatever ſhape he deſigns to give them: with little knowledge, little art, and ſuch opportunities much miſchief may be done; and, *much is done*; to adminiſter fuel, in large abundance to paſſion and prejudice is the unrelenting office of the catilinarian junto: in this there is no relaxation—They do not call in to their aid ridicule or wit, but reſort to any common-place matter that offers itſelf; for inſtance, "the American war—and the interference of France—England the deadly foe of America—France the dear ally—England a frightful monarchy—France a mild republic—England the enemy to liberty—France the guardian and protector of it—*the gratitude* due to France for former favors—the ingratitude ſhe experiences."

Then follow "the treaty of amity and commerce—Jay's *Treaty*—invective againſt him, col. Hamilton, general Waſhington—abuſe of the Preſident, and all of thoſe characters, whom ſuperior worth and merit have raiſed to ſuperior ſtations;" their attachment to this european country; their oppoſition to that: the unbounded influence of the executive power"—that it has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed"—"And to cloſe all a vindication of France for waging an offenſive war againſt theſe ſtates, by indiſcriminate ſpoliations on our commerce to the ruin of hundreds of our merchants, and the cruel captivity of thouſands of our Citizens and Seamen—with theſe coarſe means and low arts our people are, too generally, deluded; and as the great aim of theſe *un*ambiguous diſcourſes is to render thoſe men, who are put in authority over us," objects for the hand of ſcorn to point his ſlowly moving finger at," all the paſſions of envy, hatred, and malice are enliſted in the ſervice of theſe ſoldiers of calumny, and mightily aid their diabolical devices. They know full well, that the diſcharge of public duties, and the execution of the laws have no tendency to increaſe popularity; on the contrary, when he, who was but yeſterday the idol of it, is inducted into authoritive power which he never exerts without all due circumſpection, and prudence, and delicacy and rightfulneſs; where nothing is diſplayed, of"

"The inſolence of office, and the ſpurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes!"

Yet it becomes leſſened and obſcured and oftentimes loſt forever. Availing themſelves of this ſure conſequence of official ſituation and of this propenſity in human nature to lower what is graduated, and to hate even virtue when hung too high to be reached by every common hand, they turn with adroitneſs this temper to their ſagitious purpoſes and give it what direction they pleaſe—poſſeſſed of theſe advantages, partly, attributable to the confidence repoſed in them, by a too credulous, but honeſt people; and, partly to the infirmity of our common nature, a jealouſy and envy of our ſuperiors; uſing an ever vigilant activity, beyond counteraction and ſurprize, I fear, Sir, the day, in which deception will be laid open and expoſed to an abuſed yeomanry, is, in theſe diſtricts, at leaſt, far diſtant.

5th of April.

Extract of a letter 30th March from Richmond.

"You have no idea of the lengths which the Jacobins of this town are driving to.—On Monday is our court day, and an anonymous publication has appeared in the newſpapers and in hand billls paſted up all over the town, informing that an addreſs will be offered them recommending an addreſs to Congreſs to intreat that body to take no ſtep which may riſk a diſpute with France.—You will ſay, is this poſſible? It is too true Sir, and the miſchief is increaſed from the artful circumſtance of ſeizing the opportunity of a court day at this ſhort notice precluding the poſſibility of undeceiving the uninformed by the ſhortneſs of time—to what do theſe things tend? I ſincerely hope that theſe men (I will not call them traitors) may in the end meet their reward "the frowns, nay indignation of the people" 'and that peace may once more bleſs Iſrael in our days.'

"I am informed the inhabitants, merchants and ſeamen of Norfolk are well pleaſed, that they are no longer reſtrained from putting their veſſels in a condition to act defenſively, whenever they may be attacked.,

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Abſtract of Foreign Intelligence received at New-York, by the brig Ann and Mary, in 34 days from Cork.

The French troops under General Berthier entered Rome on the 10th Feb. French troops have entered the territory of Berne—A conſtitution has been ſent to Pays de Vaud from Paris, by citizen Ochs, and adopted. Buonaparte was at Calais—D'Aranjo is to be tried. Spain has granted permiſſion for 50000 French troops to march through that country to Portugal—Hamburgh has ſubmitted to all the French requiſitions. The late honr at which the mail arrived prevents enlarging.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Brig Concord, Gorgoſen	Cette	70
Schr Venus, Hammond	Savannah	14
Tryal, Hand	Alexandria	15
Mahaley, Robins	Virginia	12
Sloop Sea Flower, Cumpſtock,	N. London	21
Sally, Croſley	Virginia	4
Betſey, Fitch	Nantucket	14
Trimmer, Doughty	N. Carolina	15
Brandywine, Burdon	R. Iſland	19
CLEARED.		
Ship Rebecca, M'Keever	St. Thomas	
Snow Ceres, Eve	Madeira	
Brig Ruby, Art	Bilboa	
Beaver, Elliot	Savannah	
Schr. Fortitude, Taylor	Norfolk	
Favorite, Weymoth	do	
Weymouth, Guthrie	N. York	

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.

Robert Henderſon.

april 2 mw&s4w

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. WARREN'S Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 18,

Will be preſented, a Tragedy, in 3 acts (never performed here)—founded on fact—called.

FATAL CURIOSITY;

Or, the CORNISH SHIPWRECK.

[*Written by Mr. Lillo, author of George Barnwell, —tized by J. P. Kemble, Eſq and now performing at Drury Lane Theatre with unbounded applauſe.*]

Wilmot, mr Francis; Young Wilmot, mr Fox; Euſtace, mr Warrell; Randall, mr Warrell, jun; Servant, mr Hunter.

Agnes, mrs Merry; Charlotte, mrs Marſhall; Maria, miſs L'Eſtrange

An EPILOGUE, adapted to the Tragedy (written in America) to be ſpoken by Mrs. Marſhall.

MORE SACK—An Epilogue, in the character of Sir John Falſtaff, to be ſpoken by Mr. Warren.

After which an Interlude, called,

Doctor Laſt's Examination.

[*Taken from Foote's Comedy of The Devil Upon Two Sticks.*]

Doctor Laſt, mr Bernard; Doctor Hellebore, mr Warren; Secretary, mr Warrell; Doctors, meſſrs Lawrey, Hunter, Lafferty, &c.

After which, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne will dance the much admired

PAS RUSE.

To which will be added, a Comedy, in three acts (never performed here) called

The Man of Quality;

Or, A Trip to Scarborough.

Tickets to be had at the uſual places, and of Mr. Warren, Filbert, corner of Eleventh ſtreets.

☞ On Friday, will be performed, the Comedy, of the WEST INDIAN;—With a Muſical Entertainment (not performed theſe two years) called THE PRISONER—For the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. HARDINGE.

*** MR. DARLEY'S night will be on Saturday next.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Peaſlie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canifters SUGAR, of a ſuperior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

IMPORTED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Brown Hollands
Oil Cloths
Gilt, Silver'd and common marbled paper
German Tapes
Looking Glaſſes

Straw knives, Scythes, and a variety of other German goods.

ALSO ON HAND,

A General Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.

Gideon Hill Wells,

Market, between 3d and 4th ſtreets, No. 135.

april 17 taw6w

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subſcribers Commiſſioners appointed by an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Cheſnut Hill, to the twelve mile ſtone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the company's ſtock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Beer, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Pfleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the ſame days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commiſſioners will attend to receive ſubſcriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing.

april 17—eodt30M

To be Let,

(And immediate poſſeſſion given)

A Pleaſant Country Seat, on the Germantown road, five miles and a quarter from the City. Enquire at No. 39 Pine-ſtreet.

april 17. 2awtf

GRAND BALL,

THE LAST THIS SEASON,

At Ricketts's Circus on Thurſday next, 19th inſt. under the direction of Mr. BYRNE. The Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honouring him with their company are requeſted to ſend for Tickets as early as poſſible. Gentlemen's one dollar each to be had at O'Ellers's Hotel, and Ladies' of Mr. & Mrs BYRNE, No. 111, South Second, corner of Duck Street.

april 16 4t

NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was diſſolved on the ſixth of the third month laſt, by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted thereto are earneſtly requeſted to make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement to either of the ſubſcribers

Iſaac Paxſon,
Nathaniel Richardſon.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the buſineſs at the uſual place, No. 10, South Third ſtreet, where he has on hand a large aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, which he will ſell wholeſale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the uſual credit. He expects to receive by the firſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his preſent aſſortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former cuſtomers, and his friends in general. 2awtf

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes
Fancy Waistcoating in Marseilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c,
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hdkfs. Shoe binding, &c.
N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4 mo. 12—§1w

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798. to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
march 27. 2awt15Jy

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass

FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Bastas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sillersoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited

ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

"What is our Situation?

AND

What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str.

(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"*It is astonishing to hear the expence of war so often urged, and by well meaning people too, against our taking any measures of self-preservation—shall we be destroyed, because we will not incur the expence of defence. For my own part, if it is necessary I should give one half of all I have to save the other, I shall not hesitate to do so—If more is requisite, more shall be given; and if finally, I must give up all to preserve my life and liberty, all shall be freely given. The true wealth of a nation consists in its independence and security, and not in accumulating gold to lie in useless heaps, or enrich the triumph of a savage conqueror—At a time when half the world is racked in dire convulsions, when immense countries are desolated and powerful nations extirpated if we escape with expence only, we may deem ourselves very fortunate.*"

april 5 dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces troud, viz.

2374	20½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20¾	
2379	20	
2380	20½	Two cord.
2381	20¾	
2382	20	
2383	20¼	
2384	20	
2385	20¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.
april 2. 1w

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,

To both Houses of Congress,

APRIL 3, '98

With the Dispatches from the Envoys of the United States at Paris,

Which accompanied the Same.

FOR SALE

At No. 63 North 3d street, at Way & Groff's Printing-Office, No. 27 Arch street, and at the office of the Editor, No. 119, Chesnu-street

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

French Morning School.

G. DUFIEF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 71, Chesnut street, to No. 63, South Second street; where he will open, on Monday next, the 16th inst. a Morning School, from 6 to 8. He continues to teach every day from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. Private Tuition attended to as usual, and translations from either language into the other, performed with secrecy, accuracy and dispatch.
april 12. *3t

Israel Morris against Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased.	Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainnant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
april 3 co3w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
April 7. tawt16m

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.
April 4. d2w

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

A genteel three story brick House,

No. 7, North Eighth street,

24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handsome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce street.
april 4 §

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses
Raisins in kegs
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.
4th mo. 4th §2w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
march 19 mw&ftf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. d6t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4, dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, Sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf